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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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the Hawaiian Gazette
(weekly).

A MONITOR AGAIN

Monadnock, En Route to Manila,
Now in Port.

SHE MADE GOOD TIME DOWN

Has the Collier Nero Along—U. S. N.
Officers Known Here—Com-
mander Whiting.

The Monitor Monadnock and Collier Nero are in naval row having arrived from San Francisco last evening en route to Manila. The Monadnock was off Koko Head and the Nero off Waimanalo, ten miles behind, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when they were reported. The pilot boat left about 5 o'clock and was promptly accepted by the Monadnock which was at anchor about 6 o'clock. An hour later the Nero came to a berth alongside of her. The Monadnock is under Commander Whiting, well known in this port and the Nero is in charge of Commander Belknap. The Monadnock is a monitor similar in some details of construction to the Monterey. She has four big guns, which are 10 inch both forward and aft.

The Monadnock has quite a history. A vessel in the United States navy by this name was built about 1869 and soon afterwards taken around Cape Horn to San Francisco where she was so completely rebuilt as to be really another thing. This commenced in 1875 and was finished in 1896. The Amphitrite on the Atlantic coast is nearly a facsimile of the Monadnock.

Commander Whiting reported leaving the Nero at noon yesterday having maintained a 9-knot speed all the way down with coal to spare. The Nero however could go no faster. No towing was needed. After leaving the Nero the Monadnock spurred for this port at a 12-knot clip arriving as above. She was when compared to the Monterey, she is quite high out of water; her decks being as dry as the promenade deck of a liner. The Monadnock sailed from the Golden Gate at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of June 23, and brought 24 sacks of mail for Honolulu. The collier Nero has on board 4000 tons of coal. The Monadnock carries 21 officers and a crew of 174 men. The roster shows the names of many officers well known in Honolulu. Navigating officer Lieut. F. A. Wilner was here on the U. S. S. Adams, Ensign J. H. Sypher on the Baltimore and Pay Clerk L. Poessel on the old Brooklyn years ago. Assistant Engineer F. D. Read was on the Philadelphia in Honolulu during the stirring times of '93 when the revolution was on. The following is the roster kindly furnished by Commander Whiting:

Captain, W. H. Whiting, Commanding; Lt.-Comdr. C. P. Perkins, Executive; Lieut. F. A. Wilner, Navigator; Lieut. J. P. Parker, Lieut. A. G. Rogers, Watch Officers; Ensign J. H. Sypher, Ensign R. S. Douglas, Ensign Harris Lanning, (to report at Honolulu.) Naval Cadet L. R. Sargent, Naval Cadet W. R. Sexton, Surgeon J. M. Steele, P. A. Surgeon J. M. Moore, Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, Chief Engineer T. F. Burdett, Assistant Engineer F. D. Read, Assistant Engineer A. L. Robinson, Assistant Engineer W. H. Steiger, Assistant Engineer Thos. Alward, Cadet Engineer P. L. Pratt, Gunner J. R. Ward, Carpenter G. J. Shaw, Pay Clerk L. Poessel.

The collier Nero's list officers shows a number who are known on the Islands. Executive Officer Parmenter was in Honolulu a few years ago and is a great favorite in society circles here. The roster of the Nero is as follows and she has a crew of 55 men all told: Commander Charles Belknap; Executive Officer, H. E. Parmenter; Navigating Officer, M. L. Miller; Lieutenants, S. E. Woodworth, J. T. McMillan, F. E. Swanson and Edw. Perke; Surgeon, Dr. M. W. Stone, Asst. Engineer C. B. Forgham.

The Monadnock and Nero will be here six or eight days to take on coal and supplies and to overhaul machinery.

The Monadnock had on board sufficient coal to carry her to Honolulu, and she came to port under her own steam. The capacity of her bunkers is 360 tons, and she had over 100 tons additional piled up on her deck.

A San Francisco paper of June 23rd said: It was estimated that this amount of fuel would carry her to Honolulu if no rough weather was encountered. The Nero will take hold of the Monadnock at Honolulu after both vessels have coaled and will tow her

about 2,000 miles in the direction of Manila. The Monadnock will then be cast off and proceed the rest of the way by herself, the Nero standing by in case of a breakdown.

The Monadnock is an historic vessel. She was built originally in 1864 and was through several engagements during the civil war. She was in the battle of Fort Fisher and fired a fifteen-inch shell into the fort, doing considerable damage. The monitor is considered a lucky ship, never having had a man killed on board. She was the first vessel to demonstrate that a monitor could stand a long sea voyage. She came from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast in 1867, passing through the Straits of Magellan. Arriving she was taken to Vallejo, where she was entirely rebuilt and launched as a new vessel in 1883. From that time until 1896 the work of completion went on until in February of the last named year she was placed in commission. Although many years were consumed in her construction, she is today in some respects a more modern vessel than the Monterey. She has Harveyized steel turrets, which the Monterey has not. Her main battery consists of four 10-inch guns. In this she shows an apparent weakness contrasted with the Monterey, which carries two 12-inch guns and two 10-inch guns. The admirers of the Monadnock claim that the vessel is superior to the Monterey for the reason that the ammunition she carries is suitable for all her guns. If one of the turrets of the Monterey were disabled the guns in the remaining turret could not use the ammunition left. On the other hand, if one of the Monadnock's turrets were disabled the guns in the remaining turret could use all the ammunition.

On the Monadnock the quarters of the officers are all on deck, which gives more room to berth the crew and more room for coal.

SAN DIEGO LINE.

More Steamers to Touch Here After October 1st.

SAN DIEGO, June 20.—B. L. Muir, a prominent business man of this city, returned tonight from New York, where he had occasional conferences with the Directors of the California and Oriental Steamship Company, which has entered into a contract with the Santa Fe railroad to establish a line of steamers between San Diego and Yokohama, via Honolulu. According to Mr. Muir, the steamship company will have a working capital of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 and is already at work making preparations for a large business. The agents have reported that the innovation is hailed with great satisfaction by many of the largest importers in the country, whose patronage has been secured in advance.

It is the intention of the California and Oriental Company to have the line in operation by October 1st next and two of the Directors will sail from San Francisco for Japan to look after the preliminaries at that end of the line. The steamers are to be the equal of any now in Pacific waters, but the purchase of many steamers on the Atlantic by the Government and the consequent doubling up of business for vessels remaining in established lines, has hindered the new company in getting just what it wanted.

The Directors expect to purchase steamers from the Barings; and while Mr. Muir was in New York an agent was sent by the company to Philadelphia to inspect a fine vessel that was said to be available. At least one steamer a month will leave San Diego and Yokohama under the contract, and the line will be maintained for three years.

SAN DIEGO, June 20.—It was stated on apparently good authority here that the line of steamers to be put on between San Diego and Yokohama is owned by the Great English Peninsula and Oriental Company.

The Bryant's Cargo.

The bark C. D. Bryant sailed from San Francisco, June 22 for Honolulu with 300 bbls. flour, 2,894 cts. barley, 132 bbls. hay, 1,140 sks. bran, 80 cs. salmon, 13,426 lbs. beans, 500 cs. canned goods, 2,250 lbs. lard, 160 bbls. lime, 326 cts. oats, 6,318 gals. and 34 cs. wine, 266 cs. and 412 gals. whiskey, 400 sks. middlings, 50 gals. and 6 cs. brandy, 3,920 lbs. sugar, 2,500 lbs. oleomargarine, 15 tons fertilizer, 10 bbls. beef, 5 do pork, 60 pkgs. provisions, 220 do beer, 320 bbls. dried fruit, 37 cs. shoes, 311 lbs. cheese, 385 lbs. tallow, 250 lbs. butter, 4,450 lbs. tobacco, 1,327 lbs. hams, 720 lbs. hops, 21 cs. cigarettes, etc., valued at \$75,326.

Many Arrivals.

All kinds of deep water ships came into San Francisco harbor June 19, Honolulu and Hawaiian Islands sending most of them. Among the arrivals from the Islands were the Irmgard, Captain Schmidt; the Santiago, Captain Johnson; Carrier Dove, Captain Uhlig; King Cyrus, Captain Christenson, and Martha Nelson, Captain Rice. All of these vessels were laden with sugar. Most of them were out nearly three weeks.

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ANNEXATIONISTS FEEL CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Estimated That Not More Than Twenty-Eight
Senators Will Vote in Negative.

Argument on Strategic Value Made By Senator
White of California.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is said tonight that enough Senators have declared themselves in favor of Hawaiian annexation to insure ratification of the treaty if it could be brought before the Senate again and a vote pressed. Senators who opposed acquisition of territory by joint resolution and will therefore vote against the pending proposition, would vote in favor of ratifying a convention which proposes to accomplish the same purpose by different means.

No formal agreement has yet been reached as to the time for taking a vote, but there is a tacit agreement that it shall be taken next Wednesday. Careful estimates made today by friends and opponents of annexation agree surprisingly as to the strength of the opposition and it is asserted that with a full vote there will not be more than twenty-eight Senators recorded in the negative. It is therefore apparent that while the resolution will not be passed as soon as was expected, it will reach the President with the indorsement of both Houses before the end of the month.

The discussion was begun in open session on June 20. What was considered a test vote of the strength of the opposition was taken at the end of the session on a motion to adjourn while the debate was going on. The motion was lost by a vote of 44 to 15.

On June 21 Senator White made a three hours and a half speech. On the 22 he continued his argument for two hours longer and then yielded the floor to Senator Pettigrew. Senator White made citations from various authorities to show that annexation must be by treaty and not by legislative act. He concluded with statements on the question of the need of holding the Islands as a military outpost. He ridiculed the idea that they were needed as a halfway station to Manila. He said that if the United States held the Islands it would be necessary to surround them with a tremendous naval power to keep them.

Senator Pettigrew held that the United States ought not to enter into competition with the great European powers either in supporting a great navy or in the acquisition of territory.

The leading supporters of the resolution say they are having no difficulty in maintaining a quorum, and they expect to be able to keep their men here to the end and that there is, therefore, no reason for postponing the matter until next December.

Senator Harris of Kansas who heretofore has been classed as opposed to annexation, announced today that he should vote for the House resolution.

MADRID, June 21.—Senor Sagasta had an interview last week with a special envoy from the German Emperor, who was charged with the duty of making the following proposition to the Spanish Government in behalf of his Imperial Majesty: Germany would establish a protectorate over the Philippines for twenty years, thus taking the place of Spain in the archipelago; she would re-establish order after having sent troops in sufficient number to bring the state of war in the Islands to an end. As a return for this temporary protectorate, Germany would agree to pay into the Spanish treasury the sum of 500,000,000 marks in gold in order to continue the war in Cuba.

HAVE LANDED IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A message was received at the War Department tonight from General Shafter that troops had been successfully landed at Baiquiri, Cuba, this morning.

BAIQUIRI (Cuba), June 22 (by "Examiner-Journal") dispatch boat to Kingston, Jamaica).—The landing of the troops has begun. Three thousand men, the vanguard of Shafter's force, have gone ashore at the old pier that was built to expedite the shipping of manganese ore from the mines to the northward. While the troops were passing ashore, Sampson's fleet bombarded the forts both east and west of Santiago harbor. A force of a thousand Cubans seemed to spring out of the ground at just the proper moment and attack the Spaniards near Baiquiri.

The Spaniards had prepared to meet the disembarkation to the west of Santiago and also to the eastward, but at Baiquiri, the place chosen, there was only a Spanish blockhouse on a high cliff to the right of the landing pier, and a small fort and earthworks in the rear.

The proceedings were begun by the American fleet, which was strung out for 20 miles along the coast, hurling shells at nearly every fortress. The fortifications at Aguadores, Cabanas, Siboney and Juragua, as well as the blockhouse and fort near Baiquiri, were all bombarded.

The forts are in a bad way. The only one reported on the American side to be a sally on board of the Texas. A shot from Cabanas exploded over the fort and it killed this sailor.

No word was given the troops on the transports that they were to be landed until this morning. When they did learn it the enthusiasm was almost riotous.

When the detachments that were to

staging, despite the alleged efforts of the workmen to keep them back.

As the Albion plunged down the steep ways it sent a great wave behind, lifting the wooden staging, bursting it asunder and precipitating the occupants into the water.

The bulk of those thrown into the water were rescued, nearly fifty women being taken out insensible and only resuscitated after strenuous efforts by the doctors who had collected rapidly on the scene.

At 11 o'clock tonight close to forty bodies had been recovered, more than half being women and workmen's wives and daughters who had come arrayed in their Sunday finery to see England's future Queen perform the christened ceremony.

BELIEVES THEY LANDED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Officials at the War Navy Departments believe Manila is in possession of Admiral Dewey. They feel sure that the cruiser Charleston, City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia arrived at Manila bay Sunday or yesterday, and that Dewey at once demanded the surrender of the city and took possession with the troops under General Anderson. A cablegram announcing Manila's capture is expected any hour. It is thought Dewey will send a dispatch to Hongkong with the news that he has raised the flag at Manila just as soon as the details of the surrender have been accomplished.

WAR NOTES.

The field hospital force of 700 men will go to Manila as an independent expedition.

Admiral Sampson has secured the end of the Guantanamo cable and direct communication has been restored.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Cabinet today discussed the advisability of issuing a call for 100,000 additional volunteers.

It is estimated that 300 Spaniards have been killed by the American marines at Guantanamo. The Spanish have withdrawn.

President McKinley is said to have sent a message to Admiral Cervera that he will be held personally responsible for the safety of Lieut. Hobson and his men.

General Blanco denies that an attempt was made to assassinate him. He also denies that he has decided that there shall be no exchange of prisoners with the United States.

A Washington dispatch of June 22 says that the invasion of Porto Rico will begin within two weeks. The troops will land on the south or east side of the island, and San Juan, on the north coast, will be taken from the rear.

The Chicago Record says that Miss Ella Elliston, of Little Rock, Ark., who is engaged to be married to Lieut. Hobson, has received a letter from her betrothed, who is imprisoned in Morro Castle, saying that he is alive and well and that Admiral Cervera has given orders that he and the other prisoners receive good treatment.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Navy Department has been informed that the Adolphe, Blanche and Valparaiso are loading with coal at Valparaiso, Chili, preparatory for sailing, presumably for the Philippines. The department has communicated with the United States Consul at Valparaiso requesting the destination of the ships.

LONDON, June 22.—The "Daily News" publishes a statement alleged to come from a correspondent having access to good information that the occupation of Manila by parts of the crews of the foreign warships there is an accomplished fact, although it may probably be three or four days before the official news arrives by way of Hongkong.

MADRID, June 20.—In an interview at Carthagen, Captain Aumon, Minister of Marine, stated that a third squadron, including the Lepanto, Princess de Asturias and Cardinal Cisneros, will be ready to start in a month's time. He said Admiral Camara's squadron consisted of fourteen ships, including torpedo boat destroyers and transatlantics, with a large force for landing. He spoke in the highest terms of the fighting qualities of the Lepanto.

U. S. S. Philadelphia.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD, June 20.—Work on the cruiser Philadelphia is nearly completed. The ship's main battery of six-inch rifles have been swung aboard and set in position on the gunbeds. The ship has been painted the war color and will be taken out of dock the first of next week. The new deck of the United States steamship Adams has been about completed and that ship will soon be ready for commission.

The old iron cruiser Ranger will be hauled into the quay-wall shortly, and converted as rapidly as possible into a modern gunboat.

Work on the Yorktown is being expedited as much as possible and as fast as the men get through with the Philadelphia they will be transferred to the Yorktown.

A FEARFUL DISASTER.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The World's London cablegram says that a fearful disaster accompanied the launching by the Duchs of York of the Albion, Great Britain's newest first-class battleship.

A wooden staging had been erected across the end of the dock under the stern of another warship in course of construction. Between 200 and 300 people, residents of the poor surrounding neighborhood, and mainly women and children, had gathered upon this

ANOTHER REPORT

Finance Department Accounts Examined By Expert.

TO BURN OLD CERTIFICATES

Eminent Domain Bill Killed in the House—A Tie Vote and an Appeal.

SENATE.

One hundred-sixteenth day, July 1. Notification was received from the House of the passage of several bills, including the adoption of the conference amendments to the appropriation bills. The loan appropriation bill came to the Senate in amended form. The Senate failed to concur in the amendments and the bill went to Conference committee.

The Finance Committee reported on the examination of the books of the Finance Department. They found the books in excellent condition. Several seeming differences in totals of accounts as made by the expert and as found in the books were satisfactorily explained. The Committee found the surplus in the treasury correct as accounted for in the report of the Finance Department. They also found old issue silver certificates to the amount of \$272,500. The committee presented a joint resolution, which was adopted, providing that a commission be appointed to count and verify the issue and destroy the bills by fire.

The bill of which notice was given yesterday by Minister Cooper, passed first reading, was read by title and referred to the Commerce Committee. The bill provides for making Palau on Molokai, a port of entry. Minister Cooper explained that the Executive saw no reason why Palau should not be made a port of entry. The new plantation at that point on the island promised to be one of the largest enterprises in the Islands. It had machinery on the way and could not be landed unless it went through a port. Lahaina was the nearest and it would be no greater expense to the Government were there a port of entry at Palau, for inspection of cargoes.

The House bill to amend the opium laws by eliminating the provision for payment of one-half the fines to informers, was laid on the table on motion of Senator Brown, who objected to the bill on the ground that it would deprive the Government of the ability to secure information against the smugglers and dealers in opium. Now that the House had killed the opium bill the fines system would be of great service.

The light wine and beer license bill with amendments, came up from the House. Two principal amendments were made to the bill. One gave the authority for issuing licenses to the Minister of the Interior and the Executive Council. Another removed the restriction limiting the number of licenses in Waikiki, Kalihi and Nuuanu. Each of these places may have three licenses. The places where light wine and beer are sold must be situated at least two miles from a high license saloon. The Senate concurred in the amendments.

It was expected that the Rapid Transit bill would come up for third reading, as the Printing Committee reported it. The Interpreter had the official copy in his possession for translation. It was explained, and the bill could not legally be passed until both English and Hawaiian versions were present.

HOUSE.

The House has cleared up the business on the Clerk's desk, and now there remains such matters as are in Committee and to be reported on.

The reports from the Joint Conference Committee, announcing an agreement on the salaries and the current account appropriation bills, were adopted.

A substitute to the Walluku water works bill passed third reading and went to the Senate.

The principal work of the morning was the disposition of the bill granting the right to acquire property by eminent domain. The bill was introduced by Representative Gear and confers the right upon private parties to condemn water privileges, and absorb them, for the purpose of generating electric city. The author of the measure supported it and addressed the House at some length. The vote on the passage of the bill stood 7 in the affirmative and 6 in the negative. According to constitutional provision, on the final passage of a bill there must be 8 votes. The Speaker so interpreted it and declared the bill indefinitely postponed. An appeal was made from the decision and the vote stood a tie. The Speaker voted to sustain and the bill was killed.

STRONG ENGLISH.

A Britisher Draws a Vivid Picture of Spain.

The following is given as an extract from a speech recently made by a member of the British parliament: "While Spanish onions are not up as yet Spanish bull fights are as plentiful as ever. The Philippines may go, Cuba may be lost as it undoubtedly will be, the Spanish throne may be in danger, but those humanizing pastimes, the slaughtering of bulls for the amusement of the populace, are still rampant. Like Nero, the Span-

iard would fiddle whilst Rome was burning. The Toreador is still of greater importance than ruined cities and lost dependencies. But there is a time coming and it is not far off, when the national fandango will be danced no more, when Spanish beauty must veil itself in crepe, and the glories of the past sink below the horizon never more to rise. The Spaniard, like the Turk, is doomed. There is no room for his brutal methods of government, and the Yankee will presently prove it."

SUIT FOR \$5,000

Claims He Was Illegally Held in Oahu Prison.

Asks for Damages—The Case—Man Was Once Committed for Trial. In for Seventy-four Days.

A suit against Jas. A. Low as jailor of Oahu prison was instituted yesterday. It is a claim for damages in the sum of \$5,000. This amount is asked for by Kauakahi, a native. The allegation is false imprisonment, or something akin to that indictment. Kauakahi says that he was unlawfully held in the prison for seventy-four days.

This is entirely a matter between an individual and an official of the Government and does not touch Mr. Low personally. The native was arrested months ago on a warrant charging him with assaulting a young Hawaiian girl. The prosecution before the District Magistrate was conducted by Deputy Marshal Hitchcock. The result of this hearing was that the defendant was committed for jury trial at the next term of the Circuit Court for this island.

Before the criminal calendar was reached at the term for which Kauakahi had been held, the Deputy Marshal had investigated the case more fully and had come to the conclusion that the outcome of a jury trial would at least be doubtful. The Deputy Attorney-General was advised that the prosecution against Kauakahi had best be dropped. This was done. It is claimed that the man should have been liberated at once. He had gone up to the Judiciary building in charge of a policeman. The officer brought his man back to the police station. Kauakahi was "below" for several days and then somehow was sent to the "reef," where it was understood that he was to be held for trial at the next term, or something of that sort. One official claims that the mistake, if there be one pronounced in the damage suit, was made at the Judiciary building. Mr. Creighton is attorney for the \$5,000 claimant and will of course bring out all that there is to show on behalf of his client. On the other hand it is supposed that the legal department of the Government will make a determined resistance, perhaps claiming that the man should have spoken for himself instead of waiting to be discovered as an honorary boarder at Oahu prison.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post-office up to June 30, 1898.

GENTLEMEN.

Ames, H B (2) Allen & Lewis (2)
Abe, T Austin, E A
Anderson, J Ashworth, J
Anderson, B K
Bishop & Austin
Est.
Bollman, C
Baker, C
Bastide, H
Batchelder, J S
Burbank, W M
Burndage, N W
Burns, J
Brown, T M
Browning, T
Barnbrough, W
Carlson, V
Coxawley, J C
Christley, T
Campbell, A J
Coker, G (3)
Clark, A (2)
Cowles, L H
Crane, F M
De Menezar, F L
De Begger, J
Dunior, Mr.
Day, P
Dickson, T
Davis, F N
Dickey, F H
Duncan, A
Dyer, J
Duke, Mr.
Doett, J
Edwards, Capt
F
Delecroix, R
Espey, R H E
Emerson, S N
Ellis, J H
Feary, Mr.
Farr, W
Forbush, C A
Fedoroff, O
Gibbs, C N
Gallagher, H
Gaskins, J H
Goodchild, J
Gurney, A S L, A B
Glade, W
Hoffman, M N
Holt, O

De Begger, J
Dunior, Mr.
Day, P
Dickson, T
Davis, F N
Dickey, F H
Duncan, A
Dyer, J
Duke, Mr.
Doett, J
Edwards, Capt
F
Delecroix, R
Espey, R H E
Emerson, S N
Ellis, J H
Feary, Mr.
Farr, W
Forbush, C A
Fedoroff, O
Gibbs, C N
Gallagher, H
Gaskins, J H
Goodchild, J
Gurney, A S L, A B
Glade, W
Hoffman, M N
Holt, O

De Begger, J
Dunior, Mr.
Day, P
Dickson, T
Davis, F N
Dickey, F H
Duncan, A
Dyer, J
Duke, Mr.
Doett, J
Edwards, Capt
F
Delecroix, R
Espey, R H E
Emerson, S N
Ellis, J H
Feary, Mr.
Farr, W
Forbush, C A
Fedoroff, O
Gibbs, C N
Gallagher, H
Gaskins, J H
Goodchild, J
Gurney, A S L, A B
Glade, W
Hoffman, M N
Holt, O

Hayes, G C
Hornbeck, J
Hutchinson & Co
Hill, J
Hagen, N
Jackson, C S
Jacobsen, V (2)
Johnson, C
Joffen, H
Jellings, W
Kerr, A S
Logan, W G
Lee, R (4)
Larsen, C (2)
Lohmann, R
Moore, C A
Morton, D
Knocke, H F
Mihall, P
Meyer, A
McKeague, D
McKay, W
McPherson, F S
Neill, W M
O'Leary, D
Powell, J
Palmer, T
Page, O F
Paterson, J
Robinson & Co. A
G N
Richards, T
Rearcastle, F
Renkin, E
Rumvill, I A
Stanton, Mr (2)
Sharratt, W F
Smith, W
Schaefer, W
Smythe, N K (2)
Smythe, C K
Sampson, Mr
Sanford, Mr
Swanson, Mr
Sanford, D
Stone, H D
Tucker, W K
Thompson, G
Tague, J
Taylor, H T (2)
Tulley, M
Townsend, A
Van Dorn, Mr
Vandora, E
Williams, Mr
Winterbottom, J
Watson, J
Wood, R
Wagner, F H
Woodward, E
Wiley, J W
Wallace, S
Wales, A
Wallace, J
Welsbarth, W
Young, S G
Young, E B

LADIES.

Andrews, Mrs R A Abbey, Mrs R
Alexander, Miss Andrews, Miss J
L E
Bailey, Mrs W W
Crocket, Miss L
Chittenden, Mrs H Colburn, Mrs M
De Ballewille, Mrs A
Forrest, Miss N
Guile, Mrs J M
Gaskins, Mrs J H
Hagans, Mrs E
Harrison, Miss S
Herbert, Mrs C L
Johnson, Mrs A
Joe, Miss H
(2)
Laughlin, Miss M
McClanless, Mrs J
Martin, Mrs J N
Marks, Miss M E
Nelson, S
Pearlman, Miss R
Raphad, Miss M
Smith, Mrs E C
Sterling, Mrs C
Schooler, Mrs C
Thomas, Mrs
Townsend, Mrs H
Voeller, Mrs M
Welsh, Miss F
Woodward, Miss M
Walsh, Miss M
Wildwood, Miss R (6)

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Cawley, C E Mitchell, J T
Flahavan, E Wash.
Parties inquiring for letters in above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."
J. M. OAT,
Postmaster General.
General Postoffice, Honolulu, June 30, 1898.

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DROUTH AND WAR.

We try to protect our customers but are compelled to follow the market as our stocks become exhausted.

WE CARRY ONLY

THE BEST

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CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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A bargain in shoes represents standard value, at the right price and at the right time.

The cheapest is not always the best neither is the best always the cheapest. Buy a good article and you will get satisfactory wear out of it in the long run. Buy a cheap article and it will keep you on the jump continually to duplicate, then you might buy shoes on this basis every week in the year and never get your money's worth. Turn over a new leaf and buy an honest shoe at an honest price. This is the kind of values we offer you.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
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We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scrofula Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
Promotes the growth of new tissue.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles of 50, and in cases containing six times the quantity, i.e., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations.

Some Brilliant Speeches Made.
Paul Neumann as Toastmaster.
Unity First Sentiment.

Lodge le Progres, of the Mystic Tie, installed itself at the Masonic Temple last evening by giving a grand banquet with about 150 covers. Guests included members of Hawaiian and Pacific lodges and brethren from abroad. Le Progres is the oldest lodge here. Its master, Mr. C. M. White, announced as toastmaster Mr. Paul Neumann.

Mr. Neumann said that he had tried to excuse himself from the pleasant task assigned, but had consented to act on account of his aloha for le Progres. He did not like this thing of being made toastmaster, because he was compelled to speak on topics not chosen by himself. Mr. Neumann wished le Progres prosperity and good social times in the new home. After a number of laughter provoking references, the toastmaster called upon E. I. Spalding to give the address of welcome to le Progres.

Mr. Spalding said he was more than happy to have the pleasure of welcoming the veteran lodge to the local temple. Ancient brethren were glad to meet in hills and vales. Now pretensions edifice are required. It is fitting to celebrate the advent of le Progres to the new temple. The hope is that it will be happy and prosperous. Social relations have existed between Hawaiian and le Progres. All congratulated le Progres on her prosperous condition, swelling membership and bright prospects. All should be careful to maintain the high standard of membership, to the end that the friendship glow of the order in Hawaii may be undiminished.

Unity, Clarence M. White, master of le Progres. The speaker opened with a lot of pretty imagery applicable to the allegiance of the three Masonic lodges in Honolulu. He described three streams, having widely different sources but coming finally to a confluence with one volume and one strength. There are here three Masonic streams centered in this temple, with headquarters variously in Scotland, France and California. All are now banded in work for the general welfare, with no friction, with no rivalry, with the rivalry of unity. The speaker said it would be the proudest recollection of his career as a Mason that this union was effected while he was at the head of le Progres, when the great step in unity was made. Mr. White called on all to rise and closed with this sentiment: "May brotherly love prevail and every moral and social virtue cement us." There were responses of "Amen" and "So mote it be."

Masonry Past and Present in the Hawaiian Islands—E. P. Dole. As to the present all can judge by the unity and the good feeling shown at this gathering. A great part of life is the happiness we get out of it, but not altogether the joy of such occasions as the present. Our order is a great influence and power for good. This order is founded in something better than King Solomon's Temple. It has grown from the kindly and just feelings in human hearts. The social problems of today are many. The ministers tell they can be solved through the church. But there is a quiet, secret power. It is in Masonry. There are 75,000 of the brethren in the United States sworn to aid in the propagation of principles of human brotherhood, based on the teachings of Christ. There are other orders working along the same lines. These thoughts and these works are Masonry of today and Masonry of the future.

Masons that are Gone, but Not Forgotten—John A. Hassinger. Let us look back to the days when Masonry, the handmaiden of religion, set her searchlight in the islands. That was in 1843, when le Progres was instituted by ship captains and others. Then came Hawaiian Lodge in May, 1852. Le Progres, which had lapsed soon after 1852, revived again. In 1895 Pacific was organized. Now the order stands here firmly wed with goodly numbers for truth, charity and love of fellowmen. All of the original membership has passed away and many of the men of later days have gone. Some of these are buried in foreign lands. Some of the best remembered are Meier, Davis, Irving, Cody, Macfarlane, Kamehameha IV, A. J. Cartwright, Kalakaua, John O. Dominis, Willey and others. Of all it may be said—Gone, but not forgotten.

Objects and Influence of Masonry—C. B. Ripley. At Paris in 1900 there is to be held a religious conference. Its objects are to proclaim religious freedom, to reaffirm the educational uses of religion, to seek the fraternal union of men, to set against fanaticism, to proclaim the equality of the sexes. These may be said to be the identical objects of Masonry. While Masonry may not be declared to be religion, it is religious. Every candidate must be a believer in the Supreme Being and there are prayers in the lodge meetings. Masonry has always stood for religious liberty. Masonry has as an object the inculcation of benevolence. The influence of Masonry is well shown in this age of human progress and kindness. Leaders of men in battles for liberty have been Masons—Simon Bolivar, Marcos Bozzaris, Garcia—all Masons. Many Masons have been met here during the past few weeks bound on a most laudable mission. We see at the head of the government of the United States a Mason. We recall Washington, the Mason. Masons have

great power states. In Spain it is exterminated. One is an enlightened land, the other one of ignorance, intolerance and bigotry. The influence of Masonry is apparent because it is founded on the eternal race of truth and is for the highest good of man and nation.

Higher Masonry—Brother Robertson of San Francisco. The visitor paid a high tribute to the Masons of Honolulu. As inspector he had been asked some years ago to come to the islands on a Masonic mission, but was unable to do so. He finds that a year from now he will be able to come if needed and if he can be of any service. His heart had been won by the local Masons. The speaker told of his arrival in San Francisco thirty years ago. He became a school teacher and now faced a number of his old pupils. He told of one who was asked to spell guerilla and wanted to know if there was meant a southern man or a monkey. Mr. Robertson said he was grateful for the courtesy shown him by Honolulu Masons and that he was particularly glad to meet Paul Neumann after hearing so much of the gentleman. Mr. Robertson spoke of the certainty of annexation and said those who were opposed to it would not find it so bitter a pill as he—a Southerner—swallowed years ago. There was applause for the statement that all was unity now with the people of the United States.

Mr. Neumann led up to the sentiment, The Prosperity of the Islands, by referring to Mr. B. F. Dillingham as the Colossus of Roads. Mr. Dillingham responded briefly in his usual earnest and sanguine style, the while speaking of Masonry and its lessons. Mr. Neumann spoke eloquently of the solid union now to be observed in the United States, as well as the relations existing between the United States and the mother country.

"There are Others"—N. E. Gedge. "The sentiments expressed by Mr. Spalding were endorsed and seconded. Mr. Gedge was convinced that the new union would further the interest of all. It will be seen how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together—in unity and cherishing the principle that the glory of one is the glory of all.

Visitor Robertson, who was in forty battles of the civil war, arose again to say that "Yankee Doodle" was now "Dixie Doodle" and that the country would be incomplete without Hawaii. The toastmaster called on Brother Bulea, of New Jersey, to offer something for the good of the order. The visitor presented a kindly message from his state and complimented the Masons of Honolulu on their temple and work and hoped for a Grand Lodge of Hawaii.

Worshipful Master Little, of Hawaiian 21, was pleased to welcome Lodge le Progres to the temple. He hoped that all would co-operate in assisting the new members of the house family.

The Eastern Star (The Ladies)—John Phillips told an amusing anecdote. The speaker admitted that he was late, but that his sentiments were sound nevertheless. This meeting of the three lodges marks the fruition of the long-cherished hopes of many Masons.

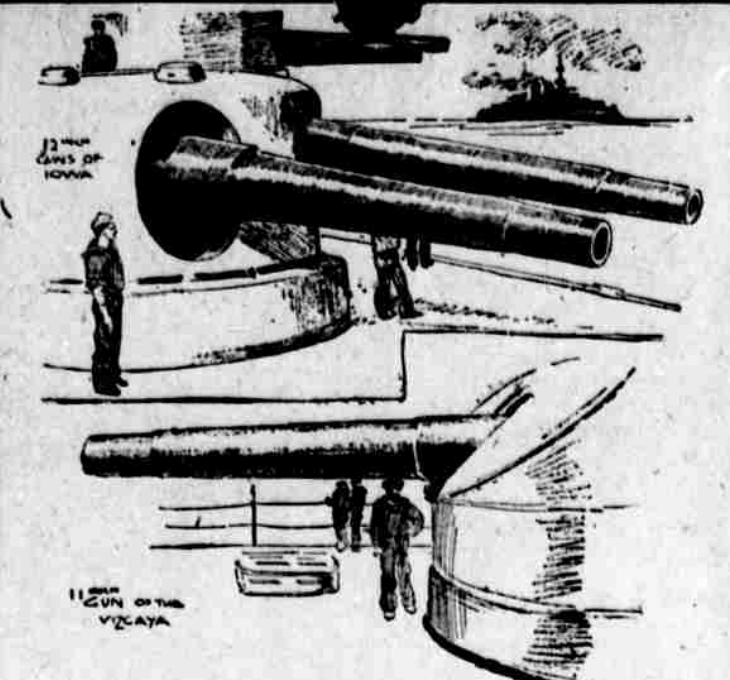
Mr. White announced that the formal program was at an end, when Mr. Phillips proposed the health of Paul Neumann, who replied with witty remarks. This closed the evening.

Iron Works Complimented. Both the chief engineer of the U. S. S. Brutus and the U. S. N. Paymaster who settled the bill said that the work of the Honolulu Iron Works on the engines of the collier had been entirely satisfactory. The men who had labored night and day in close quarters were mentioned as being good as ever seen anywhere. The paymaster was entirely satisfied.

It is now said of the Brutus that she has been run hard and economically as a tramp ever since she was launched and that for five years she has had no repairs. The opinion was expressed by an expert that she should go on the dock for a thorough overhauling that would take not less than two months.

Hat Pin Fiend. (San Francisco Chronicle.) The Tennessee boys, not having Government buttons to give to the girls, have struck a better scheme, and are making collections of ladies' hat pins. C. H. Beresford, a married man, has 372 assorted hat pins adorning his headgear, and claims to have 118 stowed away in his baggage. One of the pins is of gold, and was presented to him by Mrs. Hayes of Colorado Springs, daughter of Jefferson Davis.

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A comparison of the fighting implements of Admiral Sampson's best ship, the Iowa, and the most powerful member of Admiral Cervera's fleet is favorable to the former. Of big guns the Iowa carries four 12-inch and eight 8-inch, while the Vizcaya has two 11-inch and ten 5.5-inch guns.

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These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

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In addition to recent invoices from the United States, have just receive direct from England:
Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors, Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board Palettes and Vouga's Studies, Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery, Wade and Butcher's Razors, Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.
And a full assortment of **DOOR MATS.**

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BUY A SEWING MACHINE
On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz: "WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC." Both of which we Guarantee.



L. B. KERR, Sole Agent. Honolulu.

Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE. Queen Street.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Now Is Your Chance

If you have ever had any idea of indulging in the luxury of a Fine Chiffonier. The special offerings in Mahogany and Oak bring the prices of the very richest furniture made down within everybody's reach. Because we put so much stress on quality—you must not get the notion that we are high. Surely the prices we are quoting just at this particular time will contradict that.

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So strongly about Book Cases isn't altogether a selfish one. We have been able to buy a lot, comprising various popular styles, at very close prices. Indeed, much under the prevailing prices. They offer you a bargain—and at the same time impress you with just what we want you to know—that we sell the best Furniture, Carpets and Draperies that can be made at the very lowest prices that are ever quoted. They'll advertise our resources, and that's profit for us.

Again

We wish to caution you once more that if you have any furniture that is a trifle worn and ragged don't hesitate to ask us to call and put it in condition. We can make it look like new and the price will be such that no objection will be offered.

J. HOPP & CO. Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

H. Hackfeld & Co. (LIMITED)

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Tailors' Goods.

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Soller Flanors, Iron Bedsteads, Etc. Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

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NAVY CONTRACTORS. G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanside and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....JULY 5, 1898

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The year 1898 has already written across the page of American history "This is the end of Chapter II."

The organization of the Federal Union in 1787, the careful experiments in the harmonious working of its mechanism, and finally, the readjustment of its parts, and the cementing of the Union, with the blood of half a million of men, finished and wrote in 1865, across the page of American history: "This is the end of Chapter I."

On this day, and at the present hour the words of the beginning of Chapter III are moving across the page of this history. Material prosperity, a vast increase in population, the absorption of public lands, and the intense energy of the agricultural and manufacturing, force the casting away of the swaddling clothes of the year 1860.

General Washington, looking westward, put the Mississippi far beyond the possible boundaries of the nation. To him, what was beyond was not within the scope of political thought. The Farewell Address was spoken to a few people huddled on the Atlantic coast, and their friends sparsely picketing the wilderness lying on the western slope of the Alleghenies. The wisdom of that hour was not the wisdom of this hour. Washington looked on a few thousand producers of tobacco and dried fish. His successors look upon 15,000,000 of industrial workers, in five thousand different articles, all demanding a share in the world's trade.

While the nation was waiting, and considering, and firmly held down by its inheritance of narrow political thought and habit, humanity suddenly flashed the sword before its eyes, and rallied its young men into the army. The Spanish war closes Chapter II.

For war is the Royal Engineer and Sapper that undermines national habits, blasts out the stumbling blocks of conservatism, cuts down the obstructions planted by effete nations, throws bridges over the streams of international prejudice, and creates a Royal Road to just and wholesome empire.

It is this perilous? Does it mean final decay? The schools, the colleges, the higher education, and the marvelous advancement of women remove the peril. Above all the Universal Church gradually takes the creeds, behind which men hide their acts, and makes them transparent. The deeds begin to shine through the creeds. Thought and culture, and altruism, and the growing conservatism of moral responsibility hold the reins over the black steed "Aggrandizement," and will hold him to the track. Patriotism will cease to be a mere pleasant sentiment, free from obligations, but a living force, wise, conservative, just. This anniversary day will become one of thought and reflection, not one of fireworks and picnics.

THE LAST RECEPTION.

The important event, yesterday, was the official reception of the American Minister.

Assuming that annexation has been accomplished, or will be, within a few days, it marks the last of these official functions which have been very prominent features in our social and political life during the last sixty years.

In the early days, owing to the little regard paid by the United States to their foreign relations, the diplomatic consular representatives of that nation, in several if not in many instances, were entirely unfitted for the offices they were appointed to, and they were the causes of much scandal and reproach. During the last few years, however, the diplomatic representatives have been, as a rule, men of education, refinement, and excellent character, equal to the most reputable of American diplomats at the European courts.

Should the raising of the American flag here, make the reception of yesterday the last of a long series, there will be many regrets that such pleasant gatherings have forever ended.

The American Minister, who is probably destined to a long and honorable career in American political life, will look back upon this event as one tinted with the romance of life in the Pacific ocean. At least, he will have assisted in creating and fixing into the ground another mile stone on the highway of American progress.

THE MEASLES.

Measles is undoubtedly spreading in the town, but there is no cause for alarm. It can be clearly traced to the troops that arrived here on June 2nd on the Australia and other vessels. About fourteen cases at that time were

taken to the quarantine station, and isolated. From these men, the disease was communicated to persons on the transports. These persons in the early stages of the disease, and before it became apparent, and when it is especially contagious, visited the grounds of the Executive Building, and undoubtedly communicated it to people residing here. From these came the first crop of the disease. Those taking the disease on the Executive grounds, and elsewhere, communicated it to others, and from these comes a second crop. A careful calculation of the course of the disease shows very clearly that its existence here is due to the men who were exposed to it, while on the transport Australia, from which the measles cases were taken to the quarantine.

While a case of the disease appeared on one of the last transports and was taken to the Red Cross hospital, before the disease definitely appeared, it is very evident that the disease had a foot hold here before that case was brought to the Red Cross hospital.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the disease to develop through the case at the Red Cross hospital, and as it has developed in several quarters, it is evident that it is due to the cases appearing on the first transports that arrived on June 2nd.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION.

If these islands should be annexed to the United States by joint resolution, will it be necessary for the Hawaiian Legislature to act upon it, or confirm it?

Probably not, although a formal act of acceptance would apparently perfect the legal transfer.

Annexation is a matter of contract. The Hawaiian Government agrees to transfer the islands to the United States, and the latter country agrees to take them, provided the Senate consents to it, subject to certain specified conditions. The Senate has not acted. The contract in that form is still pending. Congress, however, as a body, and without reference to the form and method of executing this contract, makes a new contract in form only by joint resolution. Its substance is the same as that contained in the contract by treaty. It carries out, or executes the meaning and intent of the contracting parties, and it holds that the assent by Hawaii, contained in the contract by treaty, equally applies to the new form of contract by joint resolution.

It is not necessary that a contract should be in writing. It is, with some exceptions, valid if it is only oral. The writings containing its terms are only the evidences of the intent and understanding of the parties to it.

The Hawaiian Government has, under its constitutional authority, transferred the islands to the United States. An acceptance, in the form of specific action by the Senate has not been made. But an acceptance by another, and, it is assumed, equally valid constitutional method has probably been made. The intent of the contracting parties is executed. An immediate occupation of the islands, by the United States, without opposition, would be a confirmation in fact by both parties. The only difference between the ratification of the treaty and the joint resolution, is one of form.

A question that could be raised as to the absolute legality of the transfer by joint resolution is, on the American side, whether the Constitution of the United States prohibits this form of transfer, but permits it in the form of annexation by treaty.

If the joint resolution has passed the Senate, or does hereafter, and it is followed by immediate occupation, the Supreme Court of the United States will do in the case, as it has often in other political cases, when called upon to decide them, simply recognize the will of the people, and the necessities of the case.

So far as the islands are concerned the intent and assent of the Government, contained in the treaty will operate upon the joint resolution, and make a good title in the United States.

THE WAR POLICY.

Out of the large mass of news and information which comes to us, through the mails, we can see that the war policy of the American Government has been somewhat modified lately.

The condition of Spain indicates that a break down may take place at any moment, and a suspension of hostilities take place. If this takes place before the American forces get a foothold in Porto Rico, Manila and the Caroline Islands, the result of the war may be the freedom of Cuba only. It is evident that the desire of the American Government is to drive the Spaniards out of the Philippines, the Carolines and Porto Rico before any peace negotiations take place. The American forces probably now occupy the latter place. Manila may also be now in possession of the American troops.

There is reason to believe that the Washington Government is alive to the needs of driving the Spanish from the Carolines. The treatment of American missionaries there by the Spanish forces has been cruel, and high handed. The State department is well

posted in the matter, as it is Spain to pay an indemnity for the damages committed there several years ago. We suspect that John Bull has not failed to suggest to President McKinley, that the war job will not be completed until the Carolines are free.

It is said in the European Press, that the Queen Regent is now willing to secure peace, with the loss of Cuba, as the Pope, the Czar, and the Emperor of Austria have declared that they will not recognize Don Carlos, should he steal the Spanish throne. But the military party, headed by Campos, and Weyler say that no American force can take Cuba and the Spanish troops must be allowed to fight.

The London Telegraph says that all that now remains for Spain in the "Coming Catastrophe" is "death with dignity." Even Castelar says in an article in one of the Madrid papers: "We shall have at the supreme moment of national anguish, our own Segan." He means by this, the creation of another Republic.

For these reasons the next mail may bring us extraordinary news.

GERMAN INTERVENTION.

Those who are disposed to believe in the sensational rumor of German intervention in the Cuban and Philippine affairs, belong to a class of people who believe that wars are only "fun," and are inexpensive diversions. Aside from all other many and most weighty considerations, the German Government is building up with great expense, and with much labor, a valuable commercial marine. To put this in jeopardy, to expose it to the attacks of American privateers, to arrest its own foreign trade, and throw that trade directly over to the British is a proposition too absurd to be thought of. To dictate in the slightest degree to 75,000,000 of people, who are as skillful in war as in peaceable pursuits, is an adventure which no German statesman will contemplate, unless all Europe is with him.

It is natural enough that the Europeans should refuse to believe that the United States is engaged in a war for the sake of humanity. American political history abounds in authentic accounts of the robbery of Mexico, in order to secure Texas, and a vast western domain including California. The Germans understand it, and will not believe that the American people are any more virtuous now than then. They cannot appreciate the fact that slavery instigated this robbery and was the sole and only cause of it. Nations, like persons, get certain erroneous ideas, and no reasoning will remove them.

But the Germans, with all their suspicions of the claims to disinterested action by the Americans, will not imperil their commercial marine in a war with the United States. All they can do is to "give us a piece of their minds," and let it go at that.

That the German fleet may take action at Manila is not improbable, if the German residents in that place are exposed to destruction by the insurgents. If the Spanish in Manila cannot protect German subjects against riot and revolution, there may be some justification in the interference of the German ships. Admiral Dewey may prevent complications by taking the place, if he has a sufficient land force behind him.

THE FUTURE OF OPIUM.

The immediate importation of opium, in the event of annexation, is one of the cases, which are affected by the special provision of the treaty, and of the joint resolution, that repeals any law of this Republic which is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. While the general municipal legislation of this Republic is not contrary to any provision of that Constitution, the municipal law prohibiting the importation of opium, unfortunately, is opposed to it. The Supreme Court of the United States has emphatically decided the principle involved in it.

The most of our municipal laws will stand until Congress shall repeal, or modify or re-enact them. This law prohibiting the importation of opium, being probably, unconstitutional, will become invalid at once. An importer of opium, in the event of annexation, will demand an entry of his goods at the custom house, and on the matter being referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, in Washington, we presume that directions will be made directing its admission.

The only method of restricting the evil is by enacting laws by the local Government strictly regulating its use, as the sale of alcoholic liquors is regulated in the different States.

In view of the situation, it would, probably, be wiser to enact such laws now and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, rather than permit the most unrestricted sale of it, after it is once in the country. For, if it is admitted under American laws, there is no provision of law in existence here which will regulate it.

In refusing to enact a law at the present time regulating its use, "the

friends of the natives," "realize the new conditions, under annexation, may be driving the knife deep into the vitals of the Chinese as well as the native people.

UNLAWFUL WAR.

The Spanish, Manila, newspaper that charges Dewey with sending "incendiary shells into the Spanish cruiser, which the laws of God and man, forbid," takes the same views regarding warfare that the Chinese commander held, in the assault by the British fleet on the Chinese forts at the mouth of the Peiho river in 1861.

Failing to carry the works in front, by reason of the difficulty of crossing a wide ditch, the British commander sent a detachment to the rear of the forts, where no guns had been mounted. As they were about to make an assault, the Chinese commander sent out a flag of truce, and demanded that the British troops retire, because "the forts were not built to be attacked in the rear," and warfare of that kind was, as the Spanish writer has said, contrary to the law of God and man. The brutal British commander failed to see the value of the point, and took the fort.

JAPAN.

The Emperor has again dissolved the Japanese Diet. It refused to raise 20,000,000 of yen by a land tax. It is conceded that the tax must be imposed, but the members of the Diet who would "vote for it, must confront an angry constituency. The Japanese people have yet to learn, as the civilized nations have learned, that after the dance, the piper must be paid.

A singular omission in the treaty of annexation, and in the joint resolution, is that of not providing for the collection of the internal revenues imposed by the United States laws.

For instance, the War Revenue law provides for a tax on legacies. It is now in force throughout the States and Territories. If we are at present annexed is it not in force here? Nothing is said about it, either in the treaty or in the joint resolution. The customs laws remain unchanged until Congress shall change them. But every foot of American territory is subject to the internal revenue laws, and the joint resolution does not cover this point. Will they or will they not operate at once, or will their operation be postponed until Congress regulates the matter? Do these laws providing for internal revenue call for taxes in addition to those imposed by our municipal laws?

THE BATTLE HYMN.

No more appropriate occasion than the present can appear, for the republication of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," when, after thirty-three years of peace, the American Nation takes up arms for the freedom of the oppressed in Cuba.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I have read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;"
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel;
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
Oh be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom, that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

MORE BOYS IN BLUE.

The third expedition was to leave San Francisco on the 27th of June. The steamships were to be: Morgan City, City of Para, Indiana, Ohio, Valencia.

In all 4,500 men with Gen. Arthur MacArthur in command.

It was announced in the latest San Francisco papers that Gen. Merritt and his whole staff would follow this expedition in a day on the S. S. Newport.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

NUI ANU

Mr. Birnie Says People of U. S. Are Americans.

A Fourth of July Sermon—Wars for Liberty—Open Bible and Free Schools—Prophecy.

A Fourth of July sermon was heard at Central Union Church last evening by a large congregation of members and visitors. Rev. D. P. Birnie took his text from the 58th Chapter of Isaiah. He held that prophecy had materialized by the ripening of events and conditions at this day. The Gospel of these times includes freedom for the oppressed and relief for the distressed. The old Hebrews were of the belief that religion was for the saving of the nation as well as for the salvation of the individual.

The speaker early in his discourse referred to the particular and peculiar history of the United States, a country that had received the training and guidance of the God of Hosts for its work in the world. At the beginning in the colonies the striking feature was the quality of the early settlers. The Pilgrims, the Puritans and the Hollanders were men of high character. They had the deepest faith and used the teachings of the Bible in their ordinary daily life. So soon as the right principles settled and rooted they were sent west. They have spread even to these islands. The great variety of people in the United States is notable. The country may have once been Anglo-Saxon, but it is so no longer. Newspapers are published in no less than twenty-four languages. In the second generation the immigrants are Americans only. The various qualities found in this great variety of population are blended into a national life that is distinctive. The two great wars in which the United States has been engaged were of liberty and righteousness.

They brought the people into unity and established and developed the strength of the common people. The United States has had the open Bible and the free school. These have made the feeling of humanity general, have met poverty, have clothed and fed the poor and have enabled a showing of intelligence. The United States is a country favored by its location. It stretches from sea to sea. The new comer has crossed an ocean. The country has grand and boundless resources. It is separated from European influences.

The future contains for the United States the duty of building up the Kingdom of God within her own borders. She has a task in learning how to govern her great cities. The labor question, says Mr. Birnie, is primarily a religious question. So are many others of the economic and social problems. This is because they involve the welfare of the whole people.

The United States are bound to do the same for other nations that they undertake for their own people. Wherever the Union finds a people under the yoke, a people grievously afflicted, it is her work to relieve them. She must be for the right everywhere and all the time. She must resist all show of brutality at any point. She must retain claim upon her high standards and must live up to them. In fine she must and she will, carry out the prophecy. If she neglect her clear cut work, she will then surely fail. If she continue in the path before her it may truly be said of her: "Thy light shall rise in the darkness and thy obscurity shall be as the noon day."

Rev. Father Conrady.

(Diocesan Magazine.)
The Rev. Father Conrady, for many years at Kalawao, is now studying medicine and surgery in Portland with a view of devoting the rest of his life to the relief of the miserable lepers in China. He writes: "I want to teach the Chinese pagans an object lesson of Christianity. As a man I really dread to establish myself among them. The difficulties are many, but I have confidence that with God's help and that of generous people, I will succeed." The condition of these lepers is wretched in the extreme. They live in graveyards, in dirty small houses that have a door and no window. No soap, no medicine, no bandages are found among them. Their allowance from the government is one cent daily for food. The Father hopes to complete his studies in 1900, and then pay a visit to England and Norway to appeal for aid in his mission before setting his face towards the rising sun.

Hilo Ku-klux.

The Hilo Herald reports from that district two astounding outrages. The Hilo planing mill plant was entered at night and tools damaged by the use of a hammer.

Seed cane consigned to the Portuguese Sugar Mill was lying on the wharf near Waialea. The seventy-five bags were cut open and the contents scattered about.

hereby appointed the time said will and hearing said when and where any person may appear and contest the same.

at H. I., this 21st day of June, 1898.
Presentation to Mr. _____
Bride—Fourth of July Celebration.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, July 2.—Hana will have a big celebration on the Fourth. A brief outline of the program is as follows: At 9 a. m. a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. Then will follow various contests, running, canoe racing, climbing the greasy pole, etc. At noon, after the parade of antiquities and horrors there will be a grand luau at Judge Kaleo's residence, to which everybody is invited. Hugh Howell is to be the orator of the occasion and some of the prominent native citizens will speak. In the afternoon other sports will take place. From 4 to 8 p. m., dancing will be the attraction on a large lanai erected for the occasion. Then as a finale there will be a display of fireworks and a luau at H. Howell's residence. Between two and three hundred dollars have already been subscribed to pay various expenses.

On Friday evening a large number of the district people attended the monthly "literary" at Mr. S. E. Taylor's, Hamakua. The program, which was highly interesting and well rendered, consisted of a piano solo by Miss Grace Dickey and a farce entitled "A False Note." The characters in the latter were assumed by Misses Schweizer, Nellie and Eva Smith, Mrs. S. E. Taylor and Messrs. Dickey, Lindsay and Aiken.

Charles Daniels of Walluku left Seattle for the Klonike recently. Giles B. Norton, formerly a storekeeper at Makawao, died at Kalawao, Molokai, a short time ago. Hamakua plantation stopped grinding June 30th, and Paila will finish in about ten days.

Spreckelsville plantation has already ground about 13,000 tons. The estimated crop is 15,000 tons.

During Wednesday, June 30th, congratulations were offered Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hair, of Hamakua. It is a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempky, S. M. Dowdle and others started for Hana via Huelo and Nahiku on horseback yesterday. They intend to make a circuit of east Maui, spending the 4th at Hana.

The Spreckelsville brass band, which now has twelve pieces, expect six more by the next Lurline. They will furnish music for the races at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, on the 4th.

On Wednesday evening an impromptu reception was held at the Spreckelsville residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Boote (nee Quimby) at Spreckelsville. About 7 p. m. Chief Engineer Smith called the manager and his bride to the veranda and presented them with a silver tea set as a wedding gift from the plantation employees. Mr. Boote invited everybody in and until 10 p. m. congratulations were offered, while the Spreckelsville brass band played various tunes from the band stand, adjoining the residence. Camps Nos. 1, 5 and 6 turned out on mass—Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiians, Americans, et al, to do honor to the festive occasion.

It is reported that J. R. Higley, of Kalahele, will accept a position on the new plantation at Kalahele, Molokai, August next.

Dr. Wood, Arthur Wood and Addison Gulick, all visitors at Haku, made a trip to the crater of Haleakala during the week. Their party to the top was the largest of the season.

During the 27th of June, the schooner Muriel, Carlsen master, arrived in Kahului, twenty-seven days from British Columbia. She brought coal for H. C. Co.

During June 28th, the schooner Jennie Wand, Christiansen master, arrived, seventeen days from San Francisco, with general merchandise for Paia and Hamakua plantations and Alexander & Baldwin, of Kahului. She cleared today for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar from the Paia and Haku companies.

The weather is very warm, still and sultry.

San Francisco Tugs.

(Examiner, June 23.)
The Naval Reserve will take possession of the auxiliary cruisers tomorrow. The Iroquois, formerly the Fearless, went to Mare Island today and will be at once placed in commission. The other vessels of the auxiliary fleet will have their full complement of men in a few days, as orders have been issued for all the naval militia to report for this duty.

The tugs Active and Vigilant, bought by the Government from John D. Spreckels, went to Mare Island yesterday. When the tugs are put into commission, they will be manned by the men from the Naval Reserve.

COMPULSORY ESCORT.

The young girl out alone in the evening has become very numerous of late in New Zealand cities, and the Government has drafted a bill for the appointment of "discreet women" as inspectors, with extensive powers to stop and interrogate the girl who is out at a late hour. She is also authorized to escort her home, and see her safely deposited on the parental bosom, or, if the late girl is a very hard case, to take her to an establishment specially provided, and leave her in charge of the matron, pending inquiry.—Sydney Bulletin.

INTEREST.

六明
月廿二日
布哇新報號外
電報を掲げたる
は六月十四日まで

type of an
It will ap
aking frater
The extra
ay after the
is the daily
business man
shows that the
up to the times in one feature at least
bers of the Japanese colony are interested
question of the day. This is the translation of
read from the right and downward:

—Hawaii Shinto, June 22, 1898.—Dispatches up to
14, 1898, had been published in our paper of today, but
late dispatches of later dates from Washington have been
received since and are as follows:

ANNEXATION BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1898.—A vote was taken in the
House for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and it stood
209 against 91, a big majority in favor of the Bill.

AMERICAN FLAG TO BE RAISED OVER H. I.
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1898.—The U. S. S. Philadelphia
has been ordered for Honolulu and will leave shortly. She
will remain in Honolulu until the flag of the United States
has been raised.

Robertson the House did not con-
cur.
On motion of Representative Mc-
Candless it was voted to appoint a
Conference Committee to meet a sim-
ilar committee from the Senate and
come to some agreement on the
amendments. The Speaker appointed
Representatives Robertson, Atkinson
and Gear.

AT AMERICAN LEGATION.
**Official Reception to Diplomatic
and Consular Corps.**

The reception given by American
Minister Harold M. Sewall at noon
yesterday at his Walkiki home, dif-
fered from the elaborate function of
July 4th, 1897, to which the public
generally was invited. That of yester-
day was of a purely official nature,
and only members of the diplomatic
and consular corps were present.

The reception was of a very simple
character, but attended with consid-
erable dignity. There was a feeling
with many that perhaps it was the last
Fourth of July reception which an American
Minister would give in Hawaii.
Minister Sewall received from 12 to
1 o'clock. During that hour the entire
diplomatic corps and nearly every
member of the consular corps was pre-
sented. Mrs. Sewall did not assist in
receiving. The Government band,
furnished by the Minister of Foreign
Affairs, was in attendance.

The chief executive and the entire
cabinet was there; President Doie,
Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper,
Minister of Finance Damon, Minister
of the Interior King and Attorney
General Smith.

H. I. J. M.'s Minister Resident Shim-
amura, Charge d'Affaires Canavaro of
Portugal, Acting British Commissioner
Kennedy, M. Louis Vossion, French com-
missioner and Consul General, repre-
sented the diplomatic. Nearly every
member of the consular corps and the
officers of the National Guard of Ha-
waii were present.

The American warships in port were
represented by seven officers from the
Monadnock, four from the Mohican
and two from the Nero.
Light refreshments were served dur-
ing the reception.

A CHINESE DAY NOW.

Progressive Association Dedicated
on July 4th.

Yesterday marked the formal ded-
ication of the new quarters, on River
street, of the Chinese Progressive As-
sociation. After full consideration the
members voted that the date was one
most appropriate for the occasion
establishing permanently the organiza-
tion. The hall was tastefully decor-
ated with ferns, evergreens, palms and
the choicest Chinese plants and flow-
ers. Over the main door was a large
Chinese flag and over the main en-
trance a large Hawaiian flag. This
exhibition of colors was an earnest ex-
pression of the friendly regard of the
Chinese community for the Republic
of Hawaii. The date taken for the in-
augural reception given by the Society

marks the sentiment of the Chinese
for the principles of the Government
of the United States.

There was a stream of visitors from
1 to 3 o'clock. Amongst the more
prominent callers were F. W. Damon,
Wong Leong, Wong Chow, Chun Ming,
Chiu Kam of the See Yung Society, C.
K. Ayau of the Chinese Protective As-
sociation Goo Kim, Wong Kwai and
many prominent merchants. Light
refreshments were served and there
was a display of fireworks.

At 4:30 in the afternoon a grand din-
ner was served in first class Chinese
style. There were sixty covers.

Irmgard Was First.

Captain Schmidt of the barkentine
Irmgard objects to the log of the bark
W. G. Irwin as kept by Captain Wil-
liams of that vessel. On his arrival
in San Francisco Captain Williams
claimed a record breaking trip from
Honolulu to that port and cited among
other vessels he had left behind the
Irmgard. The Irwin arrived in San
Francisco on last Monday week in the
morning and at that time the Irmgard
had been anchored in the stream for
twelve hours. Captain Schmidt says
he left Honolulu a half hour later
than the Irwin and beat her into port
by twelve hours. He claims that the
French dinner that was wagered on
the result of the voyage is on Captain
Williams.

Fourth of July Ball.

The Healan Boat Club well sus-
tained last night its reputation for en-
tertaining by giving a dancing party.
There was a large and efficient orches-
tra. Not only the hall, but the entire
building was specially lighted and
decorated for the occasion. A large
number of small boats were provided
for those who wished to go out upon
the bay. The night was a beautiful
one and many enjoyed boating on the
moon-lit waves. The hall was crowded
from early in the evening till a very
late hour.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The Bark "Nuuanu" will sail from
New York to Honolulu on or about
July 15, 1898.
If sufficient inducement offers. Ad-
vances made on shipments on liberal
terms. For further particulars, address
Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27
Kilby Street, Boston or
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu Agents.

NOTICE.

MR. JULIUS HOFING HAS THIS
DAY RETIRED FROM OUR FIRM.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
Honolulu, H. I., July 1, 1898.

Stop Coughing! Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Every cough makes your throat more raw
and irritable. Every cough congests the lin-
ing membrane of your lungs. Cough tearing
your throat and lungs in this way. Put the
parts at rest and give them a chance to heal.
You will need some help to do this and you
will find it in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest
begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the
spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do
not wait for pneumonia and consumption but
cut short your cold without delay.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures because it
heals. It goes to the very seat of trouble,
quiets the inflammation and makes a perma-
nent cure. Begun in time, it is the one great
preventive to all serious lung troubles.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of
each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 96 deg. 4 1/4 cents.
There will be several weddings this
week.

National salutes were fired on board
ships and ashore.
Mr. Holmes will get some motion
pictures of the Honolulu Fire Depart-
ment.

The books of the tax assessor are
now open to inspection and will be on
exhibit for two weeks.

Mrs. Whiting, wife of the command-
er of the Monadnock, will soon be here
to visit her mother, Mrs. Afong.
Wilder Wight will leave on the S. N.
Castle for the coast on Tuesday. He
will enter the Oakland High School.

Judge Kalua, of Maui, has been in-
structed to hold court at Hilo this
month for Judge Hitchcock, who is
still ill.

E. O. Hall & Son advertise patent
non-shrinking water tanks in various
sizes and the well known Perkins
wind mills.

J. H. Godfrey and wife of the school
at Makaweli, have resigned. Mr. God-
frey accepts a position as engineer in
a sugar mill.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan will leave San
Francisco in August for his new home
at Hilo, where he is to be pastor of the
Foreign Church.

Flags were displayed at all the con-
sulates yesterday and there were
a number of extra dressings of business
houses and residences.

At the Mission Children's meeting
on Saturday evening an address was
made by Mr. de la Porte, who has been
a missionary in the South Seas.

A course in agriculture is being ar-
ranged for the Normal School sup-
ported by the public and a teacher
will be brought from Cornell Univer-
sity.

Berkeley will be called upon to fur-
nish a successor to Mr. Harker, who
has gone off to the wars after serving
a term as teacher in chemistry for the
High School.

The Yale-Harvard-Cornell boat race,
which was to have been rowed on the
Thames at New London, Ct., on June
22 was postponed on account of a
heavy rain storm.

The Hawaiian S. S. Astor has been
chartered to take the place of the City
of Peking, and the S. S. Glenfarg has
been engaged at Hongkong to carry
the China's freight.

Henry C. Myers, now in the office of
the Minister of Interior will be de-
puty to Auditor General Laws under
the new act and Geo. W. R. King will
be bookkeeper in the office of the
auditor.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for
the month of June, 1898, was 69, dis-
tributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....11	From 30 to 40.....11
From 1 to 5.....7	From 40 to 50.....6
From 5 to 10.....3	From 50 to 60.....4
From 10 to 20.....6	From 60 to 70.....2
From 20 to 30.....14	Over 70.....5
Males.....27	Females.....25
Hawaiians.....44	Great Britain.....3
Chinese.....8	United States.....3
Portuguese.....6	Other nationalities.....3
Japanese.....18	
Total.....69	
Unattended.....11	
Non-Residents.....9	

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

June 1893.....68	June 1897.....57
June 1894.....36	June 1897.....57
June 1895.....57	June 1898.....69

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Apoplexy.....2	Fever, Typhoid.....11
Accident.....2	Gonorrhea.....1
Abcess.....1	Hemorrhage.....1
Atelectasis.....1	Heart Disease.....2
Bright's Disease.....1	Hepatitis.....1
Bronchitis.....1	Inanition.....3
Cholera Infantum.....3	Intestinal Obstruc- tion.....2
Convulsions.....3	Measles.....2
Cancer.....3	Old age.....4
Diarrhea.....2	Pneumonia.....1
Diphtheria.....1	Peritonitis.....1
Debility.....1	Paralysis.....1
Fever.....2	Tetanus.....2
Fever Malarial.....1	Unknown.....1

DEATHS BY WEAPONS.

Wards.....1	2	3	4	5	6	Out- side.....0
Deaths.....8	17	29	9	6	0	

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 27.60
Hawaiians.....28.17
Asiatics.....31.20
All other nationalities.....22.58
C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port
on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
PERU.....July 5	GAELIC.....July 8
COPTIC.....July 14	CITY OF PEKING.....July 17
RIO DE JANEIRO.....July 23	

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is wide-
spread; but we wish to im-
press the few who may not
yet be in line, with the neces-
sity of sending their watches
when out of order to us di-
rectly; and not first allow ev-
ery linker to ruin the watch,
after which, send it to us for
proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you,
after such treatment; ever so
much better to send it right
even to us, for we allow
nothing but perfect work to
leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how
much cheaper it will be, and
how much more satisfactory
to you.

Watches are securely packed in
wooden boxes, and returned
in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove
a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds
safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong
Manila Pockets, separate and remov-
able. Best and safest system of filing
Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies,
Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc.
Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3x5 1/4 x 11 inches. Closed.
Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price
\$2.
No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 5 1/4 x 11 inches
closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2
inches. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

CREBOLINE being administered by inhalation,
gives the safest and most effective means of treat-
ing the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency is
Whoooping Cough and croup is wonderful. Its anti-
septic virtues render it invaluable in contagious
diseases, as diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc. Des-
criptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by
druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.

East Corner Fort and King Streets.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions and Feed

General Agents for the Sanitarium Brand of Health Foods.

New and Fresh Goods Received by Every Packet from California,
Eastern States and European Markets.
Standard Grades of Canned Vegetables, Fruits and Fish.
Goods Delivered to Any Part of the city. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Island Trade Solicited.

P. O. BOX 145. : : : : TELEPHONE 92.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

'TIS BUT A VISION

Remarkable Piece of Matter Published in 1862.

APPEARED IN "POLYNESIAN"

Came From the United States. What Was Revealed to Washington—Prophecy is Verified.

The subjoined most remarkable production was published in the Polynesian newspaper of this place on the 11th of January, 1862. The article came here from the United States. It was most likely first printed in the fall or winter of 1861, when the issue between the north and south in the United States was pretty close. Very few will fail to read closely and think upon this matter.

WASHINGTON'S VISION.

The following narrative was related by Anthony Sherman, an octogenarian, who heard the account from Washington's own lips.

The darkest period of our Revolution was the year 1777, when Washington, after experiencing many reverses, went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. Often I observed tears course down the cheeks of the beloved commander when he was considering the sufferings of his brave soldiers. Washington was in the habit of praying in secret and calling upon God for assistance; and it was only by the help of God we passed safely through those days of adversity.

One day Washington spent the whole afternoon in his room alone. When he came out I observed he was much paler than usual, when he related to me the following:

"Whilst I was setting at my table this afternoon engaged in writing, and my mind was heavy with sorrow, I suddenly observed directly opposite to me a most beautiful female. I was so much surprised, for I had given strict orders not to be disturbed, that I could not find words at the moment to enquire the object of this unexpected visit. Two, three and even four times, I repeated the question without receiving an answer, the only effect being that she raised her eyes a little.

"I now experienced a most curious sensation spread over my whole body. I wished to rise from my seat, but the steady gaze of my mysterious visitor kept me spell bound. I again tried to speak to her, but my tongue was tied. An unknown, mysterious, irresistible power had taken me prisoner. I could do nothing else but gaze at the apparition. Gradually the room filled with light, and the form grew more clear and bright. My feelings were those of a dying man; I could neither think nor act. My steady gaze at the figure was all I was aware of.

"I now heard a voice which said: 'Son of the Republic, behold and learn.' At the same time the figure stretched out its arm, and pointed with the finger towards the east. Light clouds arose in the distance, which dispersed, and revealed to my eyes a most astonishing picture. Before me all the countries of the earth were spread out—Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Between Europe and America, I saw the waves of the Atlantic Ocean torn backward and forward, and between America and Asia, the waves of the Pacific Ocean. Again I heard the voice 'Son of the Republic, behold and learn.'

Immediately a dark form like that of an angel appeared over the ocean between Europe and America. It then dipped water from the ocean with both hands, and with its right hand sprinkled it over America, and with its left hand over Europe. Immediately dark clouds arose from both these countries, which met in the middle of the ocean, here they remained stationary for a short while, then moved westward, and wrapped America in darkness. Lightning flashed through the dark clouds, and I heard the groaning and shrieking of the American people.

"Again the angel dipped water from the ocean, and sprinkled it as before. The black clouds withdrew and sunk into the sea. For the third time, I heard the voice 'Son of the Republic, behold and learn.'

"I looked towards America and saw populous villages and cities spread out from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific ocean. Again I heard the mysterious voice 'Son of the Republic, behold and learn.'

"The dark form of the angel then turned towards the South, and coming from Africa, I observed a horrible phantom make its way to our country. It floated slowly and heavily over our towns and the country, the inhabitants rose to make war on each

other, and formed in battle array. As I looked at this scene, I observed an angel surrounded with light, on his head he wore a beautiful crown, on which was inscribed the word 'Union.' In his hand he held the American star-spangled banner, this he planted between the contending armies, crying out 'Remember, you are brothers.'

"Immediately the nations threw away their arms, became friends again and gathered round the Star Spangled banner. Again I heard the mysterious voice 'Son of the Republic, the second danger is past; behold and learn.'

"And I saw villages and cities steadily increase in size and number until the whole country was covered with them the whole extent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and the nation had multiplied in as countless numbers as the stars in Heaven or the sand on the sea shore. Again I heard the voice 'Son of the Republic, the end of a century is at hand; behold and learn.'

"The dark angel then put a trumpet to his mouth, blew in it three times; then dipped out some water from the sea and sprinkled it over Europe, Asia and America.

"My eyes now beheld a most terrible scene. From each of these countries, dark heavy clouds arose, and united in one mass; through this mass dark red lightning played. I saw troops of armed men marching, and then sail across the sea to America, which was immediately covered by the black cloud. And I saw how these immense armies desolated the land, and laid towns and villages in ashes. I heard the roar of cannon, the clashing of swords, the cry of the victorious and vanquished millions engaged in deadly strife—when again I heard the mysterious voice proclaim: 'Son of the Republic, behold and learn.'

"The dark angel then again took up the trumpet and gave one long and terrible blow. Suddenly a light broke forth and drove away the dark cloud hovering over America. At the same time, I saw the angel with the beautiful crown, on which was inscribed the word 'Union' descend from Heaven, holding in one hand the star-spangled banner and in the other a sword, and accompanied by legions of heavenly spirits. These united with the American people, when the latter were almost overpowered, who then took fresh courage and formed in battle array. Again amid the horrible noise of war, I heard the mysterious voice: 'Son of the Republic, behold and learn.'

"After this voice, the dark angel dipped out water for the last time from the sea and sprinkled it over America, and immediately the dark cloud retreated with its armies which it had brought along, leaving the victory to the Americans. I then again saw towns and villages rise in the same places where they had stood before, whilst the heavenly angel planted the star-spangled banner among the people and cried out with a loud voice: 'As long as the stars are in heaven, and as long as the dew descends from heaven to earth, so long shall this Republic exist.' At the same time he took the beautiful crown from his head, on which was inscribed the word 'Union,' placed it on the star-spangled banner, and the people kneeling down, cried out 'Amen.'

"The apparition then gradually began to dissolve, and at last the mysterious female was all that remained before me in my room, and again I heard the voice: 'Son of the Republic, what you have seen is explained as follows: three dangers will come over this Republic; the second is the most to be dreaded; when this one is passed, the whole world cannot conquer her. Let every child of the Republic learn to serve his God, his country and the Union.' With these words the form vanished.

"I arose from my chair with the firm conviction that the birth, progress and fate of the Republic of the United States of America had been revealed to me."

These words, says Mr. Sherman, I heard myself from General Washington's own lips.

A Warship's Coal.

The amount of coal consumed by a vessel during a voyage depends very largely upon the speed, for the consumption of coal increases almost in a geometrical ratio to the speed. There are many ships which burn from 100 to 300 tons of coal per day, the lowest consumption being when the vessel is sailing at a moderate rate. Our men of war do not consume so much in proportion as swift passenger steamers which ply between Europe and America, for, unless in an emergency, they are not driven at the highest attainable speed. The ocean passenger steamers often burn from 2,500 to 3,500 tons during a voyage lasting six to seven days, though, of course, as already stated, the amount is largely dependent on the speed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Many Applications.

It was stated at Washington that the organization of the volunteer army made necessary the appointment from civil life of a little less than 500 staff officers and Second Lieutenants.

The enormous amount of work entailed upon the President and the War Department, particularly the Adjutant-General and his force by these appointments can be imagined when it is known that for the 500 appointments there were more than 21,000 applicants.

A SIGNAL SERVICE.

Sighting of Vessels Known at Once in Washington.

Under the energetic management of Capt. John R. Bartlett, who was recalled from the retired list into the active service of the navy department for the purpose, there has just been perfected a most admirable and thorough system of coast signaling for war purposes. The navy department itself established thirty stations on the coast, manned by naval militiamen. Then it called into service 1,000 light house employees and 10,000 life saving men, making a total force of over 30,000 men, who patrol the great shore line from Bar Harbor to Galveston night and day and in all weathers, watching for the approach of an enemy or for a signal from any passing United States warship.

It has been arranged that all of these watchers can communicate in the course of a few minutes with a telegraph or telephone line and all center in the office of Capt. Bartlett, in the navy department, who is thus prepared to give the war board instant notice of any significant ship movements on the coast. Capt. Bartlett is a brother of Major Bartlett, now residing in Honolulu.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

In Kansas alone last year the hens brought to the farmers a revenue of almost \$4,000,000.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Wo Hing, late of Canton, China, deceased, having property in the Hawaiian Islands: notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Wo Hing, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate or otherwise, to Geo. Rodiek at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., at Hilo, Hawaii or in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

GEO. RODIEK, Administrator of the Estate of Wo Hing. Honolulu, June 21, 1898. 1898-41

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of W. Y. Horner, Sr., late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present their claims duly authenticated at the office of W. L. Decoto, Lahaina, Maui, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. L. DECOTO, Administrator Estate W. Y. Horner. Lahaina, Maui, June 14, 1898. 1897-91

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was undoubtedly the BEST REMEDY FOR CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 16, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, and is undoubtedly the BEST REMEDY FOR CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 16, 1884.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHLORODYNE; one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cuts, Cancers, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" is blown on the Government Stamp of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Said name is blown in 1891, 24 and 48 cent bottles by all

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT
25 Great Russell St., London, W. &

BY AUTHORITY

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE

To the Tax-Payers of the First District, Island of Oahu:

The Tax Assessor's Books for the year 1898, for the several Districts, will be open for inspection by persons liable for Tax (excepted), from 9 o'clock noon until 4 o'clock as follows:

DISTRICT

At the Assessor's Office, Building, Honolulu.

DISTRICTS OF

At the Court House, between the 1st and the Court House, 6th and 15th d

DISTRICT

At the Post Office, Honolulu.

DISTRICT

At the Court House, Honolulu.

DISTRICT

At the office of the Assessor, Kaneohe.

JON

Assessor, Honolulu, June 3, 1898.

PUBLIC LANDS

On July 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction, on special terms of payment and improvement, Lot 13, Kahoahuna, Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 66 9-10 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price, \$533.20. For full particulars as to terms and conditions, plan, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, or at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands. June 20th, 1898. 1898-87

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Hawaiian Coffee & Tea Company, Limited.

WHEREAS THE HAWAIIAN COFFEE & TEA COMPANY, Limited, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of the Interior, ad interim. Interior Office, June 20, 1898. 1898-91

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, July 13, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of the Interior ad interim. Interior Office, May 6, 1898. 1896-91

WASHBURN
GUITARS AND MANDOLINS
They have no equals. Made by Lyon & Healy, Chicago, U. S. A. who will be pleased to send a beautiful catalogue, containing portraits of 300 artists, post free. Write for it. Ask your local music dealer for Lyon & Healy's Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Harps and Orchestral Instruments. They are the best made and sell at the most reasonable prices. The genuine are plainly branded. LYON & HEALY, Manufacturers of Musical Instruments a year. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TREAT

Be Shown in
Pictures.

MOVING CANOES

Kaulani in One Scene
Picture—Boys in Blue
Feast—Ewa Mill Next.

Burton Holmes and his motion picture man, Mr. De Pue, are already hard at work on material for the illustrated lecture on the Islands, which will be the leader with the company next year. The first of the new series of motion pictures will show that popular sport, surf riding in canoes. Six parties will be shown and some well known people of this community may at some future time practically see themselves indulging in the grand pastime of making express time on the crest of a Waikiki wave.

These motion pictures are made at the rate of eighteen to the second and the instrument for making the impressions or negatives was kept quite busy for some time on Thursday afternoon. In the embarkation are shown the Princess Kaulani, Marshal Brown and Mrs. Brown, E. R. Adams, Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Miss Parker and others equally prominent in the Islands. Both Mr. De Pue and Mr. Holmes believe that a thorough success was made with the films and the machine. Every precaution was put forth against failure. The negatives made here will be prepared in the States for use in projecting on the screen. There will be several hundred views.

The first picture taken by Mr. Holmes for coloring by the artist who has given so much life to his Yellowstone Park and other pictures, was very appropriately of that pleasant institution—the luau. It will show the native musicians, the lanai and the guests. Mr. Brown, manager for Mr. Holmes, is delighted with this first of the series of big colored pictures. In a day or two the artist party will visit Ewa and will there secure views of the sugar mill in full operation and of field hands at work. The Japanese cane cutters have heard of this and it is said they will throw activity into the scenes that will surprise the most experienced luau.

One thing in the Holmes illustrated lecture that will advertise Honolulu pretty well for several years will be scenes from the dinner hour of visiting Boys in Blue. These will show the crowds and the surroundings fully. One of the companies of the First Regiment, N. G. H., will figure in the lecture and the military men abroad can have the chance of passing upon the efficiency of the local force. Capt. Zeigler, F. Company, will provide an artillery drill for Mr. De Pue in front of the camera that makes the negatives for the moving pictures. There will be a number of Honolulu street and water front scenes. On the other islands Mr. De Pue will find as material for motion pictures the handling of live stock, sugar and other freight at unfavorable landings by the native boat crews, or the large colored picture to be used in the lecture proper. Mr. Holmes will select views on all the islands. He will spend some time at Kilauea, will visit Molokai, will visit Ika valley, Hanalei, Hakala and many other historic and scenic spots.

PRESENTATION.

Parting Gift of Class of '98 to
Prof. Richards.

A presentation was made to Mr. Richards by the graduating class on Thursday evening. The gift included a set of carpenter tools and a work bench, with the names of boys etched in the wood. Dan'l Kaloi made the speech, expressing the affection and appreciation of the class of '98. Young ladies of the School for Girls presented many bouquets to Mr. and Mrs. Richards. A feeling response, filled with good wishes, was made by Mr. Richards.

Mr. U. Thompson is now principal of the Kamehameha School for boys, vice Theo. Richards, whose resignation was announced some time ago. It is believed that Mr. Richards, who has done excellent work for the Hawaiians, will remain on Oahu. Mr. Thompson has been with the faculty some years and is an excellent man.

Heavy Death Rate.

During the first six months of 1898 there have been fifty-six deaths at the Queen's Hospital. This is one more than the total sum of deaths at the same institution for the whole of last year. Twelve or thirteen of the patients who died came from Oahu plantation. Two cases were accidents and the majority of the remainder fevers. Of the town deaths a good many have been from bowel troubles.

Fooling a Sentry.

Capt. J. W. Pratt has told a mighty military story that came to him somehow from the big camp of the United States volunteers at San Francisco. An

infantryman had overstayed his liberty. Detection meant a fine and perhaps some imprisonment with the most disagreeable sort of police duty. The infantry chap was a genius. He pinned strips of white paper down the legs of his trousers. Then he made officer's shoulder straps out of banana skins. Then he boldly walked right through the line, answered "officer," and accepted the night honor of the sentry.

U. S. Coal Shed Filling Up.

The big, new United States coal shed is fast filling up with coal from the ship E. B. Sutton which is discharging at the Ewa end of Pacific Mail wharf. The coal is hauled by dump carts to the Waikiki end of the shed and there piled to a height of about twelve feet. A big sign over the middle entrance to the shed "United States Coal Shed" stares the visitor to the public market and makes it look around that neighborhood as if Uncle Sam had camped there for good.

Boys Made Men.

The pilots' boat boys are rich. There has been a sort of Wela-ka-Hao business during the past week and what with "doubles" night work—and extra passengers, over forty-three trips have been made to vessels. That means about \$140 for them, or say \$35 each for the week, which is the biggest wage that has ever been earned by them, and is coming pretty close to what the masters of the local steamers get. Akale, Niho, Apake and John Kaul are the sturdy boys who have been picked out for this work by the pilots and they deserve all they get for they are the best boat pullers on the city front.

Some Brick Buildings.

In the competition for school house plans, first and second prizes have gone to Architects Ripley & Dickey. The drawings, specifications and suggestions made by this firm will be followed. Some small houses in the outer districts will be erected in time for the next term. There will soon be advertisement for tenders for the new buildings for Honolulu. The local houses will be of brick and stone and will be decidedly handsome.

Turks Again.

A late dispatch says that earlier reports that the Turks had resumed the work of burning villages are fully confirmed. In the Berance district of Albania 700 houses belonging to Serbian Christians have been burned. The Turks are committing horrible atrocities and two Serbian women have been barbarously murdered.

A SORRY SPECTACLE.

The spectacle of the House majority coaxing Tom Reed to permit a vote on the Hawaiian question is one that will not make a favorable impression on the country.—Washington Post.

The ladies of the Red Cross Hospital are very much pleased with the boys from the Kamehameha Schools who have been assisting in the nursing. They have been painstaking and conscientious in their work and have rendered valuable assistance in caring for the sick soldiers.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The Story of a Man Who Was a Hopeless Paralytic—He Was Paid a \$1,650 Disability Claim.

The following case was printed originally in *The Monitor*, a newspaper published at Meaford, Canada. Doubts were raised as to its truthfulness, consequently a close watch was kept on the case for two years and the original statement has now been completely verified.

Mr. Petch had been a hopeless paralytic for five years. His case has had wide attention. He was confined to his bed, was bloated almost beyond recognition, and could not take solid food. Doctors called the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live. The Canadian Mutual Life Association after a thorough examination, paid him his total disability claim of \$1,650, regarding him as forever incurable.

For three years he lingered in this condition. After taking some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills there was a slight change, a tendency to sweat freely. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by a pricking sensation, until at last the blood began to course freely and vigorously through his body. Soon he was restored to his old time health.

A reporter from *The Monitor* recently called on Mr. Petch again and was told:

"You may say there is no doubt as to my cure being permanent. I am in better health than when I gave you the first interview, and certainly attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"To these pills I owe my release from the living death, and I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases in modern times. In the face of such testimony, can any one say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of every sufferer—man, woman or child? Is not the case, in truth, a miracle of modern medicine?

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free. EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.
Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.
Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.
Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.
Hollister & Co. Are Located at—
Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

TANKS.

There are many places in town where the water will run but a few hours each day in the pipes. Such places are not bothered much, however, if provided with one of our

PATENT NON-SHRINKING WATER TANKS

which we sell in all sizes, from 500 to 10,000 gallons, for it is an easy matter to get the tank full while the water is running in pipes, then you have all the water you want when water will not run. These are made of best quality, clear, seasoned redwood lumber, and every tank is fully guaranteed, both in material and workmanship. PERKINS WINDMILLS will also keep these tanks full. We sell Tanks and Windmills.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

AWAY FREE

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands. SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

June 24, 1898.

Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound.

As this is about the season when grinding on the plantations is about over and managers are considering putting their plant in condition for next season's grinding and in order that we may catch all the contemplated moves we want to call the attention of the plantation managers to our

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND.

At a recent test made by Engineer Kopke of the Pioneer Mill, Lahaina, Maui, the following results were disclosed:

Asbestos - - - - 115F.
Scotch Compound - 108F.
ANTI-CALORIC - - 101F.

Is it necessary to say anything more than that

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND

is economical in every way?

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

North
To
1-Author
Subscribed
Paid up Capital
2-Fire Fund
3-Life and Annuity

Revenue Fire Branch
Revenue Life and Annuity
Branches

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire
Departments are free from liability in
each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Steamer, Buildings and on Merchandise thereon on the most favorable terms. Particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies established a general agency here, undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of sea at the most reasonable rates, the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, Land Transport, of Bremen.

Having established an agency here and the Hawaiian Islands, undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of sea at the most reasonable rates, the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
serve, reichsmarks
Capital their insurance
panies

Total reichsmarks

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
serve, reichsmarks
Capital their insurance
panies

Total reichsmarks

The undersigned, general agents above two companies, for the Islands, are prepared to insure Furniture, Merchandise and Vessels in the harbor, damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & Co.

Read the Hawaiian (Semi-Weekly).

